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FRIEZE ON THE WALL

A Brief But Breezy Controversy in the Senate Yesterday.

CRITICISMS ON ALL SIDES

In the Picture the Representations of Washington and Lincoln Are Omitted, but Cleveland's Face Adorns It.

Washington, June 1.—The final vote on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds will be taken in the senate tomorrow. Most of the time of the session was given to debate on the bill, Cullom speaking against it as a step towards repudiation, and Brown of Utah in favor of it, or of a resolution offered by him declaring that the bonds under any future issue would be illegal and void. Morrill gave notice of a tariff speech to-morrow.

Brown presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate of the United States, the secretary of the treasury has no authority under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to issue bonds in addition to those already issued, and that any such bonds that may hereafter be issued by him be without authority of law and void." The resolution went over to be considered in connection with the Butler bill later in the day.

A resolution by Lodge was adopted requesting the president for information as to the release of the American schooner Frederick Goring by the Canadian cutter Aberdeen. In introducing a bill for building the Nicaraguan canal, Morgan said it would be more appropriate for the senate to pass the canal bill of last year. Final action could not be expected at this session, but in connection with the favorable action of the house it would give satisfaction to the country.

A brief but breezy controversy arose over the resolution offered by Hansbrough, the appropriation of \$60,000 for completing the frieze in the rotunda of the capitol. The picture, which is to be the final feature of this frieze, has long been in controversy. No explanation was given as to the nature of the picture, but it was indicated when Hawley interposed with the statement: "I have no criticism of the president to express, and yet I see no reason why the representations of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln should be omitted from that frieze while a representation of President Cleveland is placed there."

Hansbrough explained that the committee had two sketches, one showing President Cleveland touching the electric button which announced the opening of the world's fair. In the background was a representation of the Duke of Veragua and family, the last of the line of Columbus. Hansbrough said he did not think any senator should let his prejudice against the president prevail in this instance.

Hawley responded that it was most surprising that this historic frieze should entirely overlook the greatest historical event since the revolution—the war of the rebellion. The very minor would create criticism. Hawley suggested a representation of Grant and Lee shaking hands at Appomattox as an appropriate theme for an artist. And yet, added Hawley suggestively, as a bust of John C. Breckinridge—a man who left the vice presidential chair to enter the rebellion, was to be placed in a niche in the senate, he would make no objection to this resolution.

With some warmth Hansbrough stated that the Breckinridge bust had been suggested by at least one of the senators from Kentucky. "I am one that believes the war is over," added Hansbrough.

"Object to that smear," said Hawley. "It was not meant as such," answered Hansbrough. "I have no narrow views on this subject," proceeded Hawley. "I thank heaven I have the warmest feeling for some of those who engaged on the other side. But it is impossible to be history. There was a great war. We have wiped out its animosities, but the event itself cannot be wiped out of history." Wilson objected to the adoption of the resolution and it went over. Sherman's request for a vote at 4 p. m. to-day on the filled cheese bill was objected to by Harris. Bills were passed granting right of way through the Grand Canyon Forest reservation, Arizona, to the Flagstaff & Canyon Railroad company and granting a pension to Elvira Bachelder. The latter bill corrects an error pointed out in a recent veto. The partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which has been contested for three days, was further debated. Vilas declared that the provision as to Indian citizenship was little short of a legislative outrage, and evidenced a decadence of public morality and duty.

No action was taken until 2 o'clock, when the bond bill was taken up, and Senator Cullom spoke in opposition to the bill. Cullom spoke at considerable length. He said, in part: "No one on this floor deprecates the issue of interest-bearing obligations by this government in time of peace more than I do. But does any senator imagine that the causes which made the issue of bonds necessary, or which may require further issues, can be removed by simply passing a bill prohibiting it? The consequences of the passage of the bill, if it shall become a law, to my mind, are so far-reaching as to be simply appalling. In my opinion it would be the undoing of all that has been accomplished since the passage of the resumption act. It would mean a repudiation of our obligations. Its tendency would be to place this country upon a silver basis. It would seriously endanger every business concern in the country which has weathered thus far the terrible financial storm of the past three years. It would throw out of employment hundreds of laboring men and women who had hoped that the dawn of brighter days was at hand. It is wholly wanting in common honesty and would forever be a blot upon the name of American history."

Cullom declared the United States alone could not restore silver as money and added: "What the nations need is an international agreement, and every day makes it clearer to me that such a conference is sure to come, and I believe very soon. I am in favor of using

all the silver as coin we can, and we may be able to use even more than we are now using, but the question of the standard should be settled. We should not depart from the gold standard until we have the cooperation of other great commercial nations; for such a settlement of the financial question I hope and look."

Stewart followed in support of the bill. Vilas wanted to know if Stewart would be satisfied if silver was made a legal tender up to \$50. Stewart replied that this would hamstring and bind the limbs of one of the metals. Allison asked if Stewart's silver plan contemplated the issue of silver certificates before the bullion was coined. Stewart said he would issue certificates at once and coin as fast as possible. There was no doubt, he said, of the ability of the government to coin silver with sufficient rapidity for the needs of civilization. He would undertake to coin \$500,000,000 a year on a contract to receive the mint charges.

Brown discussed the bond bill and also the resolution introduced by him earlier in the day, declaring that bonds hereafter issued would be illegal and the bonds void. He pronounced them illegal, he said, was the constitution of the United States, which expressly declared that congress alone and not the executive, was authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He pointed out that the act of 1875 was to provide for specie payments, not to maintain.

Allien interposed to state that Brown had made no new discovery. Prior to any of the recent bond issues, Allen said, he had introduced a resolution declaring that the issues would be illegal and the bonds void. The purchasers of bonds from that time to this were warned that the title to their bonds was at least questionable.

Brown insisted that the Allen resolution had been no warning to bond purchasers as it had not passed. What he (Brown) wanted, was a resolution giving a notification from the United States that the titles of the bonds was questionable. The final conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to and also to a final report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Allison explained that items still in disagreement were those covering public buildings, arid lands, survey of public lands, participate in the Brussels exposition and District of Columbia charity schools. A partial conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was approved. Allison stated that his item as to consolidation of postoffices was still open.

At 5:45 the senate held a brief executive session and then recessed until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In Favor of the Bill

Washington, June 1.—The house committee on rivers and harbors to-day decided to report to the house in favor of the passage of the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. There was no difference of opinion between democrats and republicans. The only point of discussion was whether the report should be in the nature of a reply to the president's objections. An affirmative conclusion was reached. There was an attempt in the committee to have the bill brought up in the house to-day, but the assurance given by Representative Herman that the bill would be called up Tuesday prevented such action.

Presidential Nominations

Washington, June 1.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: Abram R. Serven of New York, chief of the mine of the silver service commission; William B. Childers of Mexico, attorney of the United States for the territory of New Mexico.

Lafayette, Col., June 1.—The strike at the Northern Colorado coal mines, ordered a week ago by the Western Federation of Miners, ended to-day. The men returned to work without having gained a settlement of their grievances.

TWO NEGROES HUNG

A MOB DELIBERATELY AND COOLLY DOES THE WORK.

While the Trial Was in Progress the Lynching Party Takes the Prisoner—The Other Meets the Same Fate.

Columbus, Ga., June 1.—At 10:45 o'clock this morning a mob of armed men broke into the Webster building during the trial of Jesse Slayton, charged with assaulting Mrs. Howard Bryan last Thursday, and took the prisoner from the officers. Slayton's trial had already begun behind locked doors and a heavy armed guard of men was present to protect the prisoner from any demonstration of violence. The mob forced the doors and, with a resistless rush, swept back the spectators and guards and seized and carried the negro out into the street. A rope was placed around Slayton's neck and he was dragged up Broad street, the crowd shouting at him as they went along. Near the bell tower they swung the negro up and perforated him with bullets. After this the mob, as coolly and deliberately as in the first instance, went immediately to the court house and overpowered the jailer and took Will Miles, a negro charged with assaulting Miss Albright two years ago, and marched him slowly to where Slayton's lifeless body was hanging from a tree. The trembling negro was made to look upon the fate of his brother in crime; then a rope was placed about his neck and he was slowly suspended in the air. His body was riddled with bullets and left hanging during the afternoon and a surging mass of humanity was packed around the scene. The greatest excitement prevails here, especially among the negroes, and it is not improbable that further trouble will ensue.

Mrs. Bryan was assaulted at Clapp's factory four miles from here early on Thursday morning. She is a young woman, not more than 18 years of age. Her husband had left home for Columbus about daybreak. Shortly after he left, a big negro entered Mrs. Bryan's private room and succeeded in assaulting her. She fought with him fiercely, but her weak condition rendered her struggle of no avail. He left her almost unconscious on the floor. Regardless of her condition, Mrs. Bryan rushed to the door and fired two pistol shots at the negro without avail. In a short time Bryan returned and, on being advised of the crime, rushed immediately back to Columbus, and, with the sheriff and an armed posse, began to scour the woods for the negro, who was soon captured.

TO APPEAL FOR AID

A Mass Meeting Called for To-Day in St. Louis.

MANY PERSONS MISSING

The City Has Another Scare From the Heavens, Which Ends in a Drizzling Rain—Encouragement From Chicago.

St. Louis, June 1.—A mass meeting has been called for Tuesday afternoon to consider the advisability of appealing for outside aid for the relief of storm sufferers. The call is signed by prominent Germans, South Broadway merchants and citizens of the devastated portions of South St. Louis. It states that the loss of property is estimated at \$20,000,000, that assistance is sorely needed and that the generous offers of this and foreign countries should not be declined.

The list of persons missing since the terrible tornado last Wednesday is appalling. The police have about 120 names. Last week it was thought 40 or 50 patients were in the ruins of the city hospital. To-day every person in the institution has been accounted for. Michael Dunn was the only patient killed outright by the storm. Some have died since but only a few from the injuries received. Doctors at the different institutions expect few additional deaths now among the patients. This morning there were 11 bodies of tornado victims at the morgue. They were Cora and Ethel Claypool, Mrs. Cahill, Mary Talbot, William Anderson, Charles Alcorn, an unknown white man supposed to be Adolph Gutman, William Plank and three children from the Bethesda home.

Early this morning St. Louis and East St. Louis received a thorough scare. A storm came up from the southwest, accompanied by low rumbling thunder and almost continuous flashes of lightning. A few minutes later black clouds appeared on the northern horizon and rolled up until they covered the city. There was a strong wind, though not approaching a hurricane. The elemental disturbance lasted nearly an hour and then became a drizzling rain.

Clearing Up the Debris

St. Louis, June 1.—The work of clearing up the debris and repairing the damage left by Wednesday's storm continues with unabated vigor. The best news of the day was that occupants of the demolished city hospital, 40 or 50 of whom were reported still under the ruins, last week, are all accounted for. A roll call disclosed this fact to-day. A list of 120 persons missing in St. Louis since the storm is in the hands of the police. Many among them are people from outside St. Louis who were visiting here or who had business in town. A search is being carried on for all these among the ruins of wrecked buildings.

In East St. Louis the work of relieving the many homeless and destitute persons is being carried on rapidly. An official estimate of the loss to shipping has not yet been made and will not be made until the submerged boats have been examined. The first estimate of \$2,000,000 has been divided down to less than half a million and the chances are that the figures will be reduced materially.

Many animals of all descriptions were killed in the storm and their putrifying bodies are becoming a menace to those living in and about the devastated districts. In the past few days 130 horses and mules and five cows have been butchered away. The carcasses were found in all kinds of places.

Among the subscriptions received is one of \$1,000 from Cates, Son & Co. of the National Bank of Scotland, in London, England, and \$1,000 from Helen M. Gould. Both houses of the municipal assembly of St. Louis to-night adopted resolutions asking outside aid for the cyclone sufferers.

At Lake Side

Lakeside, Ind., June 1.—Five and a half furlongs—Terragnes won, Mildred D. second, Minnie Milled third; time, 1:15. Half mile—Terrific won, Adrienne second, Nanny Dunn third; time, 33. Half mile—Clematis won, Tom Anderson second, Golden Time third; time, 31. One mile, match—Big Steve won, Waterman second; time, 1:45. Mile and one-sixteenth—Elroy won, Constant second, Mamie G. third; time, 1:54. Three-quarters of a mile—Pinchback won, Martha R. second, Dr. France third; time, 1:16. Three-quarters of a mile—Lottie Easton won, Annie Hayes second, Helen Wren third; time, 1:16.

Chicago Will Aid the Sufferers

Chicago, June 1.—An appeal to the people of this city to go to the aid of the storm sufferers of East St. Louis was issued by Mayor Swift to-day in a proclamation setting forth the want and suffering of the survivors of the tornado-ridden district. Supplies, such as clothing, bedding, tents and the like will be received at the city hall. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for the transportation of such supplies.

The N-oshu Disaster

Neosho, Mo., June 1.—Seventeen lives were lost in Saturday's flood at Seneca. The property loss was between \$70,000 and \$100,000. The complete list of dead is as follows: H. Andrea, Mrs. Andrea and three children, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and five children, Mrs. Harry Robinson and one child, Willie Debbler, a child; Archie Williams, a child; Mrs. Henry White, wife of the pastor of the M. E. church.

THREE VETOS

The President Has a Word to Say About Soldiers' Widows.

Washington, June 1.—The president to-day returned to congress three private pension bills with vetoes. Under the bills granting pensions to Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott the president pointed out that, owing to the careless description, the pensions could not be paid. The veto of the Jacobs pension bill reads as follows:

"To the senate: I herewith return without approval senate bill No. 149, entitled 'an act granting a pension to Helen M. Jacobs.' The purpose of this bill is to grant a pension of \$12 per month to Helen M. Jacobs of Rochester, Ind., widow of Ben Olen West. It appears from the facts of the war department that Benjamin O. West served in the Mexican war

from January to November in the year 1867. The beneficiary named in this bill was married to him and he died in 1868. She was pensioned as his widow and received such pension from the date of her husband's death until April 17, 1881. On that day she was married to William Jacob, whereupon her pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions and continued in the receipt of the same until January, 1873, when the youngest child became 16 years of age.

"The entire absence of any fixed or reasonable principle or rule regulating private pension legislation at this time suggests the danger of its near approach in many cases to caprice and favoritism. Though I have in a number of instances deferred to the judgment of congress and refrained from interposing objections to bills of this character which seemed to me to be of doubtful merit, I am unwilling to follow such a wide departure from a palpably just pension theory and assent to the establishment of such an unfortunate precedent as this bill involves. There is no duty or obligation due from the government to a soldier's widow except it be worked out through the deceased soldier. She is pensioned only because she served his country, and because, through his death, she, as his wife, has lost his support. In other words, she becomes a beneficiary of the government because she is a soldier's widow. When she marries again and thus displaces the memory of her soldier husband and surrenders all that belongs to soldier widowhood, she certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow."

Suspension Day in the House

Washington, June 1.—In the house to-day it was decided by a vote of 130 to 125 that in the Seventh South Carolina district there had been no valid election and that neither Johnson nor Stokes was entitled to a seat. Those voting in the affirmative were 72 democrats and 73 republicans. Those opposed were all republicans.

It being suspension day general business was taken up. Phillips, chairman of the committee on labor, called up his bill to create an industrial commission of 12 members three representatives each of labor, agriculture, manufacture and business, with salaries of \$5,000 each, each member to have a legal adviser at \$5,000, the duties of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration and to other subjects mentioned and to recommend legislation to congress. The bill was opposed by Bartlett, democrat, New York, advocated by Messrs. Henderson, republican, Iowa, Stewart, republican, New Jersey, Belknap, republican, Illinois, Howe, republican, New York, and was passed without opposition.

The bill to give jurisdiction over the defenses in Indian territory to the United States courts of Arkansas and Texas, was defeated, 43-66. An attempt was made to pass the bill for the reorganization of the Indian territory based on the Dawes commission report and the amendment by Curtis, but on account of the lack of a quorum the house adjourned at 5:45.

State Board of Education

Helena, Mont., June 1.—The state board of education met in the governor's office to-night in regular semi-annual session. Reports from the agricultural college at Bozeman and the state university at Missoula were read and approved. Action on the normal school report was deferred until the next meeting. There is no money available for maintaining the school, and it seems probable that the people of Dillon will not see their school open this year. The action of the executive board in employing new members of the faculty and in changing the course was approved. The board will complete its session to-morrow.

HARRITY IS UNEASY

KENTUCKY'S ACTION HAS DISHEARTENED HIM.

He Assures the Silver Men They Will Receive Fair Treatment at the Convention—Gold Men Caution Indiana

Chicago, June 1.—Chairman Harrity and a few other members of the national democratic committee arrived here to-day. To a standard correspondent, Harrity admitted he was greatly surprised and disappointed at the action of Kentucky. "I do not know," he said, "why the gold standard men in Kentucky gave up so easily. I felt certain up to the last minute that they would win. I still hope and believe the free coinage of silver will be defeated in the convention. But I admit Kentucky's action has made our fight much harder. One thing I want to assure silver men, they will receive fair and honorable treatment. There will be no violent or revolutionary measures on our part. The national committee will appoint the temporary chairman and he will appoint the credentials committee. I believe this committee will act fairly and decide the contests on their merits. The convention, of course, has the right to accept or reject the report, or any part of it."

I am a delegate from Pennsylvania. Spaulding for myself, if the convention declares for silver, much as I should regret its action, I should not bolt, nor do I think the Pennsylvania delegation would bolt. I want to see the party preserved, whatever its financial plank this year may be. I hope you silver men are equally loyal. Understand me, we do not give up the fight yet, notwithstanding Kentucky has gone against us."

Around the house to-night, silver men are feeling very jubilant, declaring the fight is won. National Committeeman Sheerin of Indiana is here. He is a gold man, but in an interview in the Chicago Post to-night, he concedes the silver democracy will carry Indiana.

Sheep Lost in a Cloudburst

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Miles City, Mont., June 1.—Word was received here to-day of a terrible cloud-burst on Powder river. E. F. McKenzie had a bunch of 750 sheep in a corral when the storm came up suddenly and the river rose, drowning 540 head. This is a hard loss on McKenzie, it being the first year in which his herd has been large enough to justify a herder.

SHE SUES HERSELF

A Case From Silver Bow County That Is Unique

THE WILL OF G. W. PHILLIPS

Four Opinions By the Supreme Court Which Closes its March Term—The Case From Meagher County.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 1.—The supreme court closed the March term to-day by handing down four opinions. One case decided was a unique action from Silver Bow county in which Mrs. Anne M. Phillips was both plaintiff and defendant. Mrs. Phillips, who is the widow of the late Dr. George W. Phillips of Walkerville, sued herself as executrix of the will of her husband to recover about \$2,500 paid out by her for funeral and burial expenses of her husband. The court disallowed the amounts and she commenced this action. The judgment court decided that she could not, in her individual capacity, sue herself as executrix. The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the district court, saying, in an opinion by Judge Hunt, that she could not be both plaintiff and defendant in the same lawsuit, and that, on principal, the law would not permit a person to submit himself to the temptation of being injured to beneficiaries of his trust to help himself. The court further says that it was doubtless correct that Mrs. Phillips had a remedy, but that it was by a proceeding different from this action. The opinion closed by saying that she should be allowed a reasonable sum for money paid for a burial lot, and the funeral of her husband. The judgment is affirmed.

The other cases decided were: In the matter of the estate of George M. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips, as executrix, appeals from an order of partial distribution of her husband's estate, made by the district court of Silver Bow county. Her objections were that if the estate was distributed she would not get the money paid out by her for funeral expenses, and what was due to her by way of family allowances. The court says that her appeal, being taken as executrix, matters which affect her individual rights as a legatee, are not to be decided.

As executrix she has not cause of complaint, for it is shown by the reports on file that she has money enough in her hands to pay the legatee's expenses of administration and to award her family allowance, if she is entitled thereto under the law. The supreme court says that, as she has not good ground of complaint as executrix, her action must be dismissed. Opinion by Justice Hunt.

William Parberry, respondent, vs. the Woodson Sheep company et al., defendants, and the First National bank of White Sulphur Springs, intervenor and appellant; from Meagher county. Parberry sued defendants by attachment on promissory notes for \$34,762.74. He alleged he had no security, while the bank, as intervenor in the suit that followed, claimed that he had money enough to pay the notes. The bank also claimed that notes sued on by plaintiff were executed for stock sold to the company by Parberry. The district court found that the plaintiff had no security for the notes and that the notes sued on were not executed for the stock of the company purchased by the company of the plaintiff. The supreme court holds that the findings of the district court were amply supported by the evidence and are decisive of the case on its merits. The judgment is affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Pemberton.

W. J. Sweeney, treasurer, respondent, vs. J. B. Schlessinger et al., appellants; from Lewis and Clarke. This is an appeal from judgment rendered upon pleadings and from an order refusing to open the default of one of the defendants. The supreme court affirms judgment. Opinion by Justice Dewitt.

MINERS WIN.

The DeLamar Strike Is Off and Work Is Resumed Full Force.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Boise, Idaho, June 1.—A special to the Statesman from De Lamar says: The miners' strike at this place has come to an end in a complete success for the men and work has been resumed with a full force by the De Lamar company. The miners will hereafter be paid \$3.50 per day and trammers \$3, the men also having the privilege of boarding where they please. The strike was inaugurated May 1. The rate of wages has previously been \$2 for miners and \$1.50 for trammers. The demand of the men was for an advance of 50 cents for both classes of labor and also for some concessions in the matter of charges for board and hospital privileges. Last week Manager Plummer was instructed by the officers of the company in London to offer an advance of 25 cents. This was declined. The strike has been conducted in an orderly manner and there has been no trouble of any kind in connection with it during the 30 days of its continuance.

It is Question for Little.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Billings, June 1.—George N. Erkey of Billings, Mont., sheriff of Yellowstone county, arrived in Bismarck, N. D., to-day with registration papers from the governor of Montana for P. A. Little, a prominent stockman residing at Bismarck, who is charged with obtaining sheep to the value of \$3,800 from parties at Billings under false pretences.

The Check is Not Arrested.

San Francisco, June 1.—Charles Becker and James Greelman, who were arrested in New Jersey two weeks ago on indictments found by the grand jury, charging them with being implicated with A. H. Dean in defrauding the Nevada and Crocker-Woolworth banks out of \$25,000 by means of a bogus check, arrived in this city last night in charge of Detectives Whittaker and Seymour.

Gold For Europe.

New York, June 1.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. will ship \$500,000 gold by the steamship Spreew sailing for Germany to-morrow. Hedsbuech, Ickebauer & Co. have withdrawn \$100,000 from the treasury for shipment to Europe to-morrow.